

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1823.

No. 158.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

New Grocery Store.

THE subscribers having commenced the Grocery Business, under the firm of

William H. Phillips & Co.

in the store next door to Birdsall & Co. intend keeping a constant supply of articles in their line, which they will sell low for cash only. They have on hand the following:

Brown Sugar, good quality,
Loaf ditto,
Prime Green Coffee,
Molasses, first chop,
Imperial and } TEAS.
Hyson
Chocolate,
Raisins,
Candies, of all kinds,
Old Jamaica. } RUM.
West India and
L. P. Tenerife,
Port, and } WINES.
Sweet Malaga
French,
Apple, and } BRANDY.
Whisky,
Whitmore's Cotton Cards, No. 10
Cotton,
Nails, assorted,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Irish Potatoes,
Copperas,
Allspice and Pepper,
Ginger,
Bed Cords and Flaw Lines,
Writing Paper,
Curry Combs,
Cheese,
Shoe Brushes,
Shaving Soap,
Candles,
Indigo,
Nutmegs,
Turkey Figs,
Almonds,
Morocco Hats,
Powder and Shot,
Newark Cider,
New-York Pippins.

They also daily expect from the north a further supply, which will make their assortment complete.

**R. L. Cook,
Wm. H. Phillips.**

Feb. 11. 57-3w

McDowell's Bible Questions

for sale at this office.

Jan. 29. 55-

Houses and Lots in Hillsborough. FOR SALE.

D. R. O'FARRELL will sell all his houses and lots, either in the whole or singly.

Phone tender by the quart, and domestic Wine equal to any imported.

Also Montanus's Hebrew Bible, and Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.

Oct. 16. 40-1f

A Good Opportunity.

THE proprietors of the OBSERVER & GAZETTE, will sell a great bargain of their Printing Establishment in Fayetteville.

From the many advantages in point of local situation, with the extensive patronage this paper now possesses, it promises to be ere long, one of the most profitable Journals printed in the state, and at the same time to afford a good field for the display of useful talent. To a man of some capital, practically acquainted with the details of a printing office, such an opportunity seldom occurs.

Further information may be obtained, by letter, addressed to James Seawell, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, Nov. 26. 48-

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a large and elegant assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season,

which they offer on very moderate terms, for cash only.

They have also on hand a quantity of prime chewing TOBACCO.

Cain & Moore.

Jan. 23. 55-3w

Black-smith's Shop

in this town, nearly opposite to Wm. Huntington's store, are ready to perform all such work as may be presented in that line. Their prices are the same as blacksmith's work was done for at Mr. Kirkland's shop during the last year.

Wm. Huntington & Co.

Jan. 28. 55-3w

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the will of John Young, deceased, late of the town of Hillsborough, I shall on Thursday the 27th of February next, expose to public sale, on a credit of one, two, and three years, part of lot No. 25 in said town, on which there is a large and commodious dwelling house, containing seven rooms and two good cellars, with a kitchen, smoke house, and an ice house on the premises.—Bonds with approved securities will be required before the title is changed.

Thomas D. Watts,

January 12. 54-1ds

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell one tract of land, containing

Two hundred Acres,

lying on Cain creek, also one ditto, four miles from Hillsborough, containing

One hundred Acres;

one ditto, ten miles from Hillsborough, on the stage road leading from Hillsborough to Chapel Hill, containing

One hundred and four Acres,

well watered and timbered.

Also my House and Lot in the town of Hillsborough, a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses. Terms will be made easy, and no doubt to suit purchasers, by applying to the subscriber.

Meredith Adams.

Dec. 14. 49-4w

Alexander Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since their commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making

Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52-1f

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

November Term, 1822.

Mann Patterson }

William Bailey }

Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: Therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the fourth Monday of February next, at the court house in Hillsborough, and reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test,

John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$2 62 1/2 51-6w

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation and well known House of Entertainment where he now lives, two miles east from Hillsborough: the house is well finished and roomy, with a good kitchen, good stables, and all other necessary out-houses; with an Old Mill, in good order, calculated to make two thousand gallons of oil per annum. The land is rich, and the plantation in good repair, with a good meadow and orchard, is well timbered and watered, affording two excellent springs, and the situation is as healthy as any in the state. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms; or should it be desired, the house and plantation will be sold separate from the mill.

Wm. Pickett.

N. B. The subscriber continues to purchase Flax Seed at his oil mill, as usual, at eighty cents per bushel.

Orange county, 11th mo. 12. 44-1f

JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale, at this Office, and the several stores in town,

HEARTT'S

ALMANAC

FOR

1823.

Oct. 9. 39-

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

By the last session of our legislature, imprisonment has been abolished in this state for debts contracted after the first day of May next. Though the passage of this law is in strict accordance with the enlightened policy of our government, which holds liberty as one of the dearest of human rights; though the spirit of inquiry and improvement, which so strongly characterise the age in which we live, dictates this tribute to the finer feelings of our nature: yet such is the force of habit, so strong the chains of prejudice, that many may be found pertinaciously attached to this relic of barbarism and cruelty, and who shudder at the temerity which has dared to lay sacrilegious hands on our time-honoured institutions, to tear from among them an usage consecrated by the practice of so many ages. But though time and labour be required completely to break down the hedges which surround these deep rooted prejudices, we are not without cheering prospects that the day will speedily come when the work shall be accomplished. Already has this engine of injustice, oppression and cruelty ceased to operate in some states, and appearances indicate that many others will soon follow the example. That our readers may see the zeal with which the cause of the unfortunate debtor is vindicated, we furnish the following article from the Baltimore Morning Chronicle. This selection is not a solitary spring in a sandy desert, soon to be swallowed up by the aridity of the soil; but one of the many little streams meandering through every part of the union, insensibly acting on the minds of men, and loosening the fetters which has so long bound them in blind obedience to the tyranny of this offspring of "iron-fisted despotism." Then will imprisonment for debt be viewed, as it should be, only as affording opportunity for the indulgence of the vindictive spirit of revenge. "Behold all that he hath is in thy power, only upon himself put not forth thy hand," was the reply of the Almighty to Satan when tempting him against Job. This beautiful text has been applied by a late writer to the subject before us: and so would we also exhort christian legislatures to reply in the same language to the vindictive sons of avarice, who would sacrifice their unfortunate fellow-creatures to the demon of revenge.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

We join heartily with our correspondent to day, on the views he has taken of the subject of imprisonment for debt; still we are sorry that he did not go much further than he has gone—that he did not in vulgar parlance take the bull by the horns. What are all the laws; the bankrupt laws of England which have for centuries been piled up in an alpine altitude, but so many attempts at abortive legislation!—They have been arrayed in all the horrors of dungeons and death, and yet knaves and swindlers behold these ponderous mountains of legislation and rejoice. What are they all but so many apologies, for a thing which is radically and incurably wrong? Credit is but another word for confidence, and this cannot be enforced or preserved inviolate by dungeons and by chains. The impulses of the heart are governed by no legislation. Where then is the danger of abolishing that system by law, which incompetent legislation has so long since pronounced ineffectual and abortive? If credit is still impaired—if knaves rob with impunity, without violating penal statutes—if after all, they become exempt from debt, and enjoy the property of their friends and neighbors by bankruptcy; let us have the hardihood to say, that the law is incapable of affording a remedy.

Imprisonment for Debt.—Most of the writers and advocates in favor of this relic of the more dark ages of feudal barbarism, justify its practice in the present day upon the ground of the dishonesty of all debtors, as if misfortune and villany were synonymous terms, and seem unwilling to allow to any but those who are beyond the reach of pecuniary temptation, the possession of any of the more exalted civic virtues. This is casting an odium upon poor human nature, (trifling as it is) which I am unwilling to acknowledge as being just. That there is much of vice and depravity in the human heart, is a fact which the experience of

each day illustrates beyond doubt; but it is yet to be proved to my satisfaction, by something stronger than assertion, that the possession of wealth confers a guarantee against the influence of those passions, which trample on human reason, and bind the mind in the shackles of dishonesty and error.

If then, there be honesty in poverty, and that there is, all must acknowledge, imprisonment for debt is unjust, because as a forfeiture for a non-compliance to discharge a debt, it conveys the imputation of crime for an inability to do an act, in which the will of the unfortunate debtor may have had no agency whatever in producing. As it is the intention which constitutes the enormity of crime, it is certainly a stretch of tyranny to inflict punishment, where no evil intention has been manifested. Ask the most zealous advocate for imprisonment for debt, "if he considers it criminal to be poor," and he will tell you he "does not;" but in the very teeth of this declaration, and in opposition to every principle of humanity, would, if an opportunity offer, incarcerate his fellow man for no other earthly reason than that he was unable to pay him what he owed.

This may be considered a harsh assertion, but it is one which I have often seen verified. Nor are the prevalence of these kind of feelings to be viewed as matters of surprise, when it is sanctioned by the law-givers of the land. Injustice, however gross, may by the influence of custom and time become so familiar to man as to be divested of much of its frightfulness and deformities. Nay, where it goes to flatter his pride and to gratify his revengeful propensities, it is easy under such circumstances, by a little stretch of the imagination, to give to it the very opposite character. That men who are able to pay their debts, should be compelled to do so, no honest man will deny; nay, for an attempt to defraud their creditors they should be punished as felons; but it is certainly but common justice, before you impose a penalty upon the debtor, that you compel the creditor to prove fraudulent intentions. This is certainly nothing but "doing unto others that which you would wish them to do unto you." Do this and you then create a necessary and proper distinction between the honest and fraudulent debtor, which will act as a stimulant to the one and "a rod of sorrow" to the other. The unfortunate poor are as much entitled to the protection of just governments, as that the knave deserves and should receive their punishment. It is fraud and not poverty upon which the inflictions of the law should fall.—It is the business of all governments to oppose injustice and persecution, as being one of the great ends of their formation; if then it be so, it certainly must be imperiously the business of that under which we live, based as it is upon the will, and intended to promote the happiness of the people. Let such be the character of our laws, and we provide against many of those villainous failures which carry misery and wretchedness to the bosom of the widow and the fatherless. At present it is often happens that the debtors' apartments of our jails are filled with honest as it is with dishonest inmates, as the law does not protect the one more than the other; and while the bosom of the former is afflicted to the extremity of human suffering, the latter consoles himself under the reflection, that being in prison for debt is no evidence of his guilt, in as much as the innocent and guilty are equally punished. Here then the very object of the law fails, for if it has any object it must be that of coercion. Instead of imprisoning for debt it should be for fraud. When this alteration shall be made, we may expect to see the happiest results following in its train; but until the line of demarcation between misfortune and crime be legally drawn, we may expect to see villany stalking through our community unopposed and with impunity. What would we think of the judge of one of our courts, who in the absence of every vestige of evidence, should sentence a person charged with a criminal offence to imprisonment. Would not the welkin ring? would not every voice be indignantly raised against him? and would not every friend of liberty execrate the act as one of despotism, tyranny and injustice? I answer, yes.—But when the object of honesty is torn from the fond endearments of home, to pine in dungeon damps, all those noble feelings of the patriot and man become paralyzed, and he whose poverty and misfortune should have been a passport to the tenderest sympathies of the human heart, is permitted to be deprived of his liberty.

"Unpitied and unheard, where misery moans, Where sickness pines, where thirst and hunger burn, And poor misfortune feels the lash of vice."

This is not an extreme case, which owes its existence to an overheated imagination, for it is a well known fact, that men have been confined in our prisons for debt, against whom the malignity of

creditors could not prove any thing of a fraudulent character, for a longer period than has been imposed upon many criminals upon whom felony had been proven. These things have occurred to the disgrace of our republican institutions, and to the violation of those rights which man derives from the very compact that binds him to society. It is now time that our laws should correspond with the form of our government, and that we present something else than the mere trappings of republicanism for the subjugation of our people. If we are to retain the most odious and oppressive features of a despotic government, under one whose very name carries equal protection to every class of the community, the sainted spirits of the revolution have bled in vain.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

A Phenomenon.—On the farm of Israel Loomis, senr. in the town of Warren, Herkimer county, N. Y. about 63 miles west of Albany, 11 miles south of the canal, and half a mile north of the third great western turnpike road, is a small spring or run of water, which to all appearance, never alters in quantity, either in wet weather or in dry.—The water is perfectly soft and is considered the best in the region.

Now to the phenomenon.—Always, invariably, before a northeast storm, this spring becomes turbid. This mudiness commences about 24 hours before the storm and continues from 4 to 10 hours, according to the power of the storm which is coming; this invariably takes place previous to the northeast storm and at no other time. Previous to a moderate storm, however, this mudiness of the water does not continue more than two hours, and then runs clear again. There can be no possible error in this statement. The water is now conducted in aqueducts, and the mudiness of the water does not produce this effect. I have now stated facts as they are.—The respectable aged people who have used the waters of the spring more than 20 years, tell me that they can predict a northeast storm as certainly as they can the rising or setting of the sun; and that when the weather is perfectly mild, and the wind in the south or in the west, and no perceptible signs of any storm at hand, still, if their spring becomes muddy, they are perfectly sure that a northeast storm will commence in twenty four hours.

This spring is situated at the north foot of a small hill, which is the most northwardly spur of that range of hills whose waters feed the Susquehanna. The hill appears to be composed of clay and schist, and the spring pours out its water near its north foot, about two rods above the plane, where the limestone region commences. This water flows to the Susquehanna. Although, in a direct line, it is within 9 or 10 miles of the Mohawk river.

Whether this does not favour captain Symmes' theory of the earth, I shall not attempt to decide—but having stated facts as they are, I shall leave their causes to be decided by men who know more about subjects of this nature than *An Unlearned Traveller*.

From the Montreal Herald.

An important improvement in Surgery.—The formidable operation of Lithotomy (or the extraction of Urinary Calculi) is now reduced to a degree of simplicity, almost incredible, by an invention of W. W. Sleights, Esq. M. R. C. S. L. and lecturer in this city, on anatomy, physiology and surgery. We omit mentioning particulars, except the following prominent features in it, viz: that the skin is not touched with a knife; that the actual operation does not occupy the eighth of a minute; and that it is attended with little, if any, more danger or pain, than bleeding in the arm. Thus an operation considered by the most celebrated men of the day, as one fraught with the most imminent peril, and excruciating suffering, will be rendered as simple as venesection. We further learn, that the operation as originally conceived by him, was liable to many difficulties, all which have been effectually obviated by certain measures devised by him during the last twelve months consideration of the subject, and without which it cannot be undertaken with safety. The doctor, as might be anticipated, has as yet communicated these means to no one; but a treatise will shortly be published in London, to which city, we understand, he purposes in the course of next summer, proceeding.

We have seen a stone the doctor extracted on the 18th inst. it weighs (independently of numerous fragments,) seven hundred and ninety-eight grains; and its circumference, measured in two opposite directions, each way, five inches.—The patient was well on the third day.

From a late English Paper.
Terrible Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
[PRIVATE LETTER.]

Naples, Oct. 25.
I mentioned in my last that the volcano was in great activity, and I shall now endeavor to give you a slight description of the grandest eruption I have ever seen, and except that of 1794, so well described by Sir William Hamilton, the grandest that has happened within the memory of man.

Since the eruption of February last, the mountain, with the exception of a few trifling discharges, has been very quiet; I observed on Sunday evening that a great deal of fire was issuing from the top of the cone, and that a small stream of lava had been thrown out; on Monday it seemed rather quiet, but in the middle of the night the people in the neighborhood were awakened by a tremendous explosion, and the volcano presented to their affrighted eyes, the spectacle of an immense body of fire, arising high in the air from the summit of the mountain, and a broad and unusually rapid stream of lava rushing down the hill, towards Portici and Resina. The scene was so appalling that many people hurried into Naples, and orders were given to remove the most valuable objects from the royal palaces of Portici and the Faviara.

On Tuesday morning, the mountain was enveloped in smoke, and intermittent volleys were discharged from the cone; but it was about two o'clock that it displayed the most wonderful picture; I happened to be on the open terrace of Santa Lucia a Mare about that time; on a sudden I heard a long roar, like thunder, and saw a body of smoke, of immense volume, rise from the crater; presently it extended itself over the city, and presented for some minutes a spectacle of unparalleled grandeur—a spectacle of which the pen can give no idea, and which the boldest pencil would scarcely attempt to portray. All the mountain was veiled with a dark grey smoke, and the atmosphere behind it was almost black; but this body of smoke was of a silver white, and took the most beautiful forms. When it rose up from the cone, it had very much the figure of those curious pine trees, with long stems, the branches of which sprung out from the summit; as it rolled over towards Naples, it was, if such a thing may be supposed, like the billows of the stormy Atlantic, divided of their fury and rapidity, but preserved in their shapes.

This extraordinary and beautiful spectacle lasted for several minutes; the smoke then spread itself in the atmosphere, and soon veiled from my view all the opposite coast and mountains. About four o'clock I rode some way along the Portici road to observe the eruption; but the smoke prevented my distinguishing any thing. I met a great number of gentlemen's carriages coming in, for at the beginning of the eruption nearly all the Neapolitan gentry were at their casim at Portici, Resina, and other places round the mountain, this being the season of their villégiatura.

It was not till night came on that I felt all the sublimity and terror of the scene; then, indeed, the eye saw a mountain of fire under a heaven of smoke. The discharge from the crater did not cease for a moment, and five broad streams of lava rolled down in different directions. The electricity communicated by the volcano, produced, at every instant, flashes of brilliant and very peculiar lightning, and at times the electric fluid played low down the cone, in the midst of the volcanic fire and smoke. The roaring of the mountain was heard distinctly in Naples, and many times the shock produced by its violent throws was felt all over the city. The open parts towards the sea were crowded to excess, the theatres were all deserted, and a silent awe prevailed except when interrupted by the loud prayers and cries of the lower orders, who seemed persuaded that the hour of their destruction was fast approaching. I was much struck with one circumstance as I was driving round Santa Lucia about 8 o'clock. I passed a numerous procession of poor people, who were carrying an effigy of the Virgin and a few wax candles, and crying and singing their prayers with deafening loudness. Among other expressions of grief and fear, I heard them say more than once, 'Ah, this is because our king has left us, not to come back any more.'

I set out about ten with the intention of ascending the mountain as far as possible; a fine dust which had been falling the greater part of the day, had at this hour much increased, and was very painful to the eyes. The immense quantity of smoke had hid the streams of lava, and nothing was visible but the bursting fire of the crater, whence proceeded the only light of the atmosphere, for the crescent moon and the stars were concealed behind the dingy vapours the volcano had created. On my road to Resina, I saw an immense number of poor families going towards Naples, having fled from their houses in the town of Torre del Greco, the village of Bosco, the town of the Torre del Annunziato, &c. The mass of these unfortunate people were on foot, and heavily laden; some, as the richer, or the old and the sick, had got calas, little carts, horses and asses; some of the

groups were deplorable, and consternation was imprinted on the faces of all. Here and there along the road I saw troops of poor wretches, who had probably no place to go to either in Naples or any other part of the world, crouching around wood fires. When I reached Portici, I found other crowds, wherever they had been permitted to stop; and the portico of a church near the royal palace, was strewn with men, women and children, huddled promiscuously together.

When I began to ascend the mountain from Resina, the noise was like the roaring of the tempestuous sea rushing into deep rocky caves, and the lapilli or cinders fell around me like a shower of rain. I could not see the courses of the lava, but every moment a broad wall of fire was thrown up before me from the crater, with such violence and to such a height, that it seemed to threaten, distant as I was, to overwhelm me in its fall. As I got higher up, the noise was of course greater, and, at intervals, tremendous crashes broke the monotony of the roar; at those moments, I felt the mountain tremble beneath me; the lapilli fell thicker, and pattered on my hat and on the vines like a heavy fall of hail, and I felt the heat very great. After a fatiguing climb I reached one of the most considerable streams of lava; I found it very broad and glowing, but much slower in its course than it had been. Here I could see nothing but the burning stream to which I was close; the other streams, the fire from the crater, every thing was hidden by impenetrable clouds of smoke, and the noise and the trembling of the mountain continued as indicating that the work of violence had not ceased. There was something of mysterious awe and of terror in standing thus near the scene of action without the possibility of seeing its effects.

Near the lava I met our minister, Mr. Hamilton, with his lady and two eldest sons; the duke and duchess of Leeds, with their beautiful daughter Lady Charlotte Osborne; lord and lady Kinnaird, and several other English. I was rather surprised to see the ladies. By a sudden change of wind they might have been placed in some danger; and the lapilli which fell thickly even then were quite sufficient to hurt a delicate hand or cheek; but I have had many opportunities of observing the spirit of my fair countrywomen when any thing curious or grand is to be seen.

As the road to the Hermitage of St. Salvador had been crossed by a stream of lava, and as the darkness was very great I did not attempt going farther. On my return I met the Austrian ambassador, count Figueurmont, with his lady and her mother, the countess Hildroff, and her sister, ascending to the lava.

The next morning the mountain was concealed in smoke and the whole atmosphere darkened; the sun scarcely appeared at Naples during the whole day. I went down to the Torre del Greco, which town I found almost entirely deserted by the inhabitants, and guarded by some Austrian troops. From Torre del Greco I thought of going on to Pompei; one of the most considerable streams of lava had taken that direction, and I thought it would be striking to wade through that disinterred city during the activity of its ancient enemy; but on going about a mile and a half from Torre del Greco, I found the roads so deeply covered with fine dust or sand thrown out of the volcano, that the horses dragged the carriage with difficulty; and here learned that a little farther on it would be impossible to pass, the sand being three feet deep. From this situation I saw the mountain throwing up immense stones from the crater to an extraordinary height.

The flight of the dismayed people was almost as numerous as on the preceding night.

Towards evening the mountain was more tranquil, and the smoke concealed every thing during the night. On Thursday morning appearances were much the same from Naples, but a most annoying fall of the dust began and continued the whole day; it was so fine that it was almost impossible to defend the eyes from it; it penetrated into the houses, and covered the streets in some parts of the town to the thickness of a quarter of an inch. At the Torre del Annunziato it is said to have fallen four feet deep, and to have stopped the road entirely for carriages. It has also fallen thickly at Castel a Mare and Sorrento. It was discovered on Thursday morning that a large piece of the cone had either fallen or been blown away; that which was the higher point is now the lower. Nothing but smoke was seen during the night.

To-day the immense volumes of smoke continue; the mountain is hid, and the atmosphere oppressively overclouded; but it is believed that the sources of the lava are stopped, and little matter certainly is thrown from the crater. There is still a trifling fall of dust. The danger I hope has ceased—but the damage already done, though nothing to what was threatened, is considerable.

THE GREEKS.

Extract of a letter, dated Smyrna, Nov. 17, 1822, from an American, living on the spot.

"Trade has for three or four weeks past been quite brisk, which, together

with the perfect good order which now reigns in our city, makes us, in a measure, forget our past miseries, and the great facility with which they may be renewed. The Greek cause has gained much, and I think the question of their independence nearly established. The Morea, and most of the islands in the Archipelago, will most probably (under some conditions) remain to them.

"How the grand sultan will react to this to his turbulent Janissaries remains to be seen. We are anxious to know the result of the congress at Verona, which will probably decide the fate of this country. It appears to me, that in the present state of Europe, peace, on any terms, and at any price, must be desirable to every crowned head on the continent; with that they may hope to bring mankind back to the way of thinking they had fifty years ago; but I am afraid all will not do.

"The emperor of Austria has forbidden that any other than *privats* should meddle with the education of youth. If he could have added, that no one else should converse with them, and ordered that all the books published in the last fifty years should be burnt, he might then have some hopes of succeeding. The Carbonari make a great noise, and thereby their consequence increases.

"The Turkish fleet had returned to the Dardanelles, and there is every probability of their remaining there until May next." Com. Adv.

Christian Slaves.—The following is an extract of a letter from Tunis, dated Oct. 21:—"On the 17th inst. arrived here the Sardinian brig Geacio, captain Antonio Luiza Niale, from Smyrna, in 20 days, with soldiers; also, the Maltese brig Duc Cugini, capt. Chiassuro, from Constantinople and Smyrna—from the latter place in 20 days, with silk manufactures, &c. Both these vessels bring a number of unfortunate Greek slaves!—principally young girls, destined as presents to the Bardo, and boys, all under 10 years of age, who have been circumcised. What appears most extraordinary is, that this nefarious traffic in christian blood is not only carried on under the flags of the holy alliance, but the two vessels in question were actually escorted from Smyrna to Cape Passar by an Austrian ship of war. On the 5th inst. the Bey of Tunis laid an embargo on all shipping in this regency until his two new frigates, the Massara and Husania [built at Marseilles] and a large sciambecco should be ready for sea.—Those vessels sailed on the 16th inst. for the Levant—the frigates having each forty guns and four hundred men—the sciambecco six guns and one hundred and twenty-five men.

"P. S. A large Swedish brig has just come in from Sweden, with presents to this government."

FROM ST. SALVADORE.

New York, January 30.

The sch. Union brings advices to Dec. 9th, at which time the place was closely besieged, and there was little doubt, would be obliged to surrender at discretion, in a short time, to the Brazilian troops.

Gen. Laborde, the commander of the besieging army, had recommended to the American, British, and French consuls to secure the property of their countrymen in a place of safety, as it was his intention to carry the town, by storm, on the 10th, if not previously surrendered—in which event, he could not be responsible for the acts of his soldiery. In consequence of this notice, the French commodore on the station had offered an asylum on board his ship and the vessels under his command, and great exertions were making to get the merchandise on board.

The lower classes of the people, and the negroes of the place, were suffering for provisions. In many instances, horses had been slaughtered for their food.

Translated for the Charleston Courier.

Vera Cruz, Dec. 24.

Santa Anna succeeded in his first effort against Iturbide. After establishing his government as far as Alvarado and Tlaxcala, and taking possession of the important post of King's Bridge, he sallied out towards the country villages, through the persuasion of the deceitful Lobato, who promised him he would adhere to his party, but left him half way, after having uselessly fatigued the troops. Santa Anna, in consequence, retraced his steps to this place, and went to King's Bridge, where the news of his death had been spread. The troops of that post, glad to see their chief, went to Plain del Rio, twelve miles distant, with a view to attack the column of 300 grenadiers stationed there, and succeeded, almost without loss in taking them, and 150 more, distributed in small picquets. Elated by that success, and believing that Echavarry had removed all his troops from Jalapa, they marched to that post, attacked it with 200 infantry and 400 cavalry; but they were met by the garrison of 300 men and a body of 500 who had just been detached from the regiment of Zetalla, and were defeated with great loss, in the streets. Santa Anna came back to this place, to give a new impulse to the hopes of the people, leaving at King's Bridge, Guadalupe Victoria, who is continuing the operations of war against Iturbide.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, February 3.

A memorial was presented by Mr. Condit, of New Jersey, signed by many respectable citizens of that state, showing the injurious consequences resulting from the importation of so great an amount of foreign goods, by paralyzing the industry of the nation, and draining the country of its precious metals, and praying an increase of duties upon such articles as they believe can be furnished upon reasonable terms by our own manufacturers.

So much of the memorial as relates to duties on domestic distilled spirits, was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

NEW COLLECTION BILL.

The house, by unanimous consent, agreed to resume the bill to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, with the amendments proposed thereto in committee of the whole.

The question was taken separately on all the amendments; and one or two additional amendments were proposed and discussed.

The persons who engaged in this part of the business to-day, were Mr. McLane, Mr. McKim, Mr. Gorham, Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Wright, Mr. Rhea, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Walworth, &c.

Finally, at a little before 5 o'clock, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Wednesday; and The house adjourned.

Tuesday, February 4.

The joint resolution yesterday laid on the table by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, making provision for the distribution of copies of the Digests of Manufactures and Manufacturing Establishments in the United States, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Rochester, from the select committee appointed on the subject of the mint, &c. made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill further to prolong the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia; which bill was read twice and committed, and the report ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker communicated the following message from the president of the United States:

To the House of Representatives of the U. S.: In compliance with the resolution of the representatives, of the 12th December last, requesting the president to communicate to the house such information as he might possess with regard to any expedition prepared in the United States, and having sailed from thence within the year 1822, against the territory or dependency of any power in amity with the United States, and to inform the house whether any measures had been taken to bring to condign punishment persons who have been concerned in such expedition contrary to the laws, I transmit to the house reports from the secretaries of state and of the treasury, with the documents mentioned in each. Those documents contain all the information in possession of the executive, relating to the subject of the resolution.

That a force, of a very limited extent, has been equipped in the ports of the United States, and sailed from thence, for the purpose described in the resolution, is manifest from the documents now communicated; the reports from the collectors of Philadelphia and New York, will show in what manner this equipment escaped their notice.

The first information of this equipment was received from St. Bartolomeu, the place of its rendezvous. This was confirmed afterwards, from Curacao, with an account of its failure. Should any of the persons return within the jurisdiction of the U. States, care will be taken that the laws, applicable to such offences, are duly enforced against them. Whether any aid was afforded by others to the parties engaged in this unlawful and contemptible adventure, in the ports in which it was planned, inconsistent with ordinary commercial transactions, and contrary to the laws of the United States, will be referred to the attorney general, on whose advice any measures in regard to them will depend. JAMES MONROE.

February 4.

The message and documents were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, submitted for consideration the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to report a bill to establish a national armory on the western waters.

On motion of Mr. Tod, the house, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the bill for the encouragement of manufactures.

The question being on the motion to strike out the enacting clause—

Mr. Durfee, of Rhode Island, delivered, in a speech of about an hour, his views, adverse to any considerable augmentation of the duties on imports; avowing his intention, however, to vote against striking out the enacting clause, with a view to allowing the friends of the bill, and others, to make it as perfect as they could.

Mr. Forward, of Pennsylvania, in a speech of half an hour, replied

to Mr. Durfee, and in support of the principles of the bill.

Mr. Gorham, of Massachusetts, then took the floor, and spoke for considerably more than an hour, in earnest opposition to the principles of the bill. When,

On motion of Mr. Woodson, the committee rose; and,

A little before 5 o'clock, the house adjourned.

Wednesday, February 5.

Mr. Cook, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill further to extend the provisions of "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act for the relief of the purchasers of public land prior to the 1st July, 1820,' which was twice read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Eustis, from the committee on military affairs, made a report relative to the propriety of repairing the fort at Smithville, N. C. or of erecting fortifications at a more suitable site; and the committee, in pursuance to the resolution appended to the report, was discharged from its further consideration by the house.

Mr. Stewart, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill to authorize the laying out and opening certain public roads in the territory of Florida; which was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Rochester, from the select committee appointed on the subject of regulating the currency of foreign coins in the United States, made a report, accompanied by a bill to continue in force an act entitled "an act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France and five franc pieces," which bill was read twice and committed.

The resolution yesterday moved by Mr. Breckenridge, for instructing the military committee to establish an armory on the western waters, being the subject next in order—

Mr. Breckenridge rose and said that he understood, since he moved this resolution yesterday, that a bill had been reported in the other branch of the legislature proposing the establishment of a national armory on the western waters. For the present, therefore, he moved to lay the resolution on the table.

This motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Tomlinson, it was Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the annual appropriation for the purpose of providing arms and military equipments for the whole body of the militia of the United States, either by purchase or manufacture.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain by whom the suppression of the paragraph, in the letter of William R. Dickinson, cashier of the bank of Steubenville, to the secretary of the treasury, dated the 3d day of April, 1819, and by him communicated to this house at the last session, was caused, with leave to sit during the session, and with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Cook, in vindicating himself from supposed imputations, did not oppose the resolution, but concluded by moving the following amendment to it:

"And that the said committee be instructed to prepare and report to this house a digest of the evidence, if any such there be, showing whether uncurrent or depreciated bank notes were taken in lieu of cash, from any of the banks, in which the public moneys were deposited. Whether the public moneys have not been discontinued to be deposited in branches of the United States' Bank, and placed in certain local banks, situated in the same town or neighborhood, without complying with the directions of the law on that subject; and whether such transfers have not resulted in loss to the government; whether the public money has not been loaned to those banks, in which standing deposits were made, under the name of deposits; and whether such loans or deposits have not resulted in loss to the government; whether security was not neglected to be taken in some one or more instances for the punctuality of one or more banks, which proposed to give such security, and whether such failure has not resulted in loss to the government."

Mr. Campbell accepted as a part of his motion the amendment proposed by Mr. Cook.

Mr. Gilmer delivered his sentiments on the subject, at considerable length, concluding by moving the following amendment:

"And to ascertain, if possible, whether any member of this house, or confederacy of members, have made use of the papers of this house for the purpose of making charges against any department of this government, which that member, or these members, know to be false."

Mr. Woodson then, remarking on the interesting nature of the subject before the house, which ought not to be lightly or precipitately acted upon, moved an adjournment; and

The house adjourned.

These successive motions occasioned an animated debate, which, involving

some delicate questions and being in its nature somewhat personal, excited a lively interest. It was near five o'clock when the house adjourned.

Thursday, February 6.

Mr. Cooke offered the following resolution, which, by the rules of the house, would lie one day:

Resolved, That the president be requested to communicate to this house a statement showing particularly whether the money appropriated for fortifications in the years 1820, 1821, and 1822, has been expended on the several fortifications, as required by law; whether the money applicable to one fortification has been transferred and expended on another; if so, by what authority.

At the suggestion of Mr. Cooke, the rule requiring the resolution to lie one day was suspended for this case, and the resolve was adopted.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the resolution moved by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, as amended on the suggestion of Mr. Cook, of Illinois, was taken up—

And the question being on agreeing to the following amendment, moved yesterday by Mr. Gilmer, of Geo. viz:

“And to ascertain, if possible, whether any member of this house, or confederacy of members, have made use of the papers of this house for the purpose of making charges against any department of this government, which that member, or those members, know to be false.”

The debate was resumed upon the general subject, and lasted until half past 4 o'clock.

At the commencement of the debate, Mr. Gilmer withdrew, at the suggestion of Mr. Sanders, the amendment which he yesterday introduced at the suggestion of Mr. Cook, both of which motions were, after debate, withdrawn.

Mr. Tod, when the hour arrived, moved to proceed to the orders of the day; which motion was negatived.

Mr. Chambers, at an advanced hour of the day, required the *previous question*, in order to terminate discussion; which requisition was not supported by the necessary number of votes.

Finally, the question was taken on agreeing to the resolution as above stated; and it was determined in the affirmative, 107 votes to 23.

NORTH CAROLINA TRADE.

Raleigh, Feb. 3, 1823.

Town Meeting.—At a meeting of the citizens, held this day, at the courthouse, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proceedings of the late meeting of the merchants of Petersburg, relative to the depreciated value of the notes of our banks, J. Gales, esq. intendant of police, being called to the chair, and A. J. Lawrence, appointed secretary.

The chairman stated the object for which this meeting was called, and on motion of maj. Glynn, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the late resolution and publication of the citizens of Petersburg, Va. respecting our bank paper, and recommend to us, at a future meeting, the most expedient course to pursue on the occasion.

The following gentlemen were appointed to compose said committee: J. S. Raboteau, R. Smith, C. Manly, R. Webb, John Stuart, B. S. King and W. R. Gales.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday, the 11th inst.

A meeting took place according to adjournment, when Mr. Raboteau, from the committee appointed on the subject, submitted the following report:

The committee appointed at a public meeting of the merchants and other citizens of Raleigh, on the 3d inst. to take into consideration the late resolution and publication of certain citizens of Petersburg, respecting our bank paper,

Report, That it is very desirable that the merchants of North Carolina should obtain their supplies of goods within their own state, as far as practicable, rather than subject themselves to the inconvenience and vexation of having their money depreciated in a distant market. They consider it an extraordinary fact, that this state should so long have submitted to so humiliating and losing a traffic. But the impolicy of this course, probably, never assumed so disadvantageous an appearance as at present, when our bank paper, which is believed, as to its real worth and the solvency of the basis on which it is issued, to be as good as any other bank paper in the union, is depreciated at Petersburg by the management of interested persons, to *even per cent. below par*; and an application is made to their legislature to prohibit the circulation of our money in Virginia altogether, determined as it would seem, to throw us upon our own resources.

This depreciation is greater than our bank notes experience in the most distant cities of the union; and which, it is presumed, is entirely owing to the determination of the banks of Virginia not to receive them, but to discourage their circulation as much as possible. And this depreciation will probably continue so long as our merchants obtain their supplies of goods from Petersburg; as the merchants there, (being many of them of limited capitals, instead of laying aside our money for purchas-

ing the produce of this state, in many instances sell it at a discount to the brokers, in order to meet their bank engagements, or send off a messenger to the banks of our state for *specie*. It is this unceasing application of the merchants and brokers of Petersburg, for *specie*, that has, at times, produced temporary suspensions of its payment in our banks; the necessity of which is deprecated as much by the merchants of North Carolina as those of Virginia. But this committee have reason to believe, that the measure, whenever resorted to, was one of necessity and self defence, leaving no alternative but that of calling in the debts of the bank in such a manner as would have created the greatest distress; if not the total ruin of its debtors. Your committee wish not, however, to offer any apology for, or defence of the course pursued by the banks of this state, but leave them to answer for themselves.

Your committee are of opinion, that if the merchants of this state, who have heretofore purchased their goods at Petersburg, would unite in a determination to procure them, as far as practicable, within our own state, they would altogether be freed from the difficulty in making payment for them; which they now experience. It is, indeed, believed that most of the goods in which our merchants deal, might be purchased as cheaply in our own seaports, as in any other in the United States; and if they were under the necessity of applying to a distant market for a few of the more rare articles, they would be able to purchase them at a much cheaper rate than they now procure them at Petersburg; and for which they could probably make convenient payment in some of our own valuable raw materials. Nor can it be doubted, if our merchants were to unite in sentiment on this subject, and the contemplated improvement in the navigation of our inlets and rivers shall be effected, of which scarcely a doubt is now entertained, that men of capital and enterprise will be induced to embark in the wholesale business, which would produce a competition that could not fail to reduce the price of goods, of every kind, to as low a rate here as elsewhere. And our merchants, instead of making runs on the banks for *specie*, would invest their funds in the purchase of the various products of the country, for exportation. No depreciation would, therefore, take place; our notes would at all times, be equal to *specie*; and the banks being thus freed from the apprehension of constant large demands by brokers, would be less scrupulous in accommodating those merchants and others, who might occasionally apply to them for loans, and the mercantile concerns of the state would thus be conducted with the utmost ease and harmony.

Your committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it will hereafter be expedient for the merchants of North Carolina, who have heretofore been in the habit of trading at Petersburg, as far as practicable, to purchase their goods within our own state.

Resolved, That men of capital and enterprise, who shall enter into the wholesale business in this state, and who shall resolve to deal on liberal terms, will deserve the united support of every retail merchant in North Carolina.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to correspond with merchants in the several parts of this state, who have been used to purchase their goods from Petersburg, in order to obtain their opinions on the propriety of adopting, generally, the course proposed in the above report.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. RABOTEAU.

Chairman.

The report was read and adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of correspondence: On motion of Mr. B. S. King, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city.

J. GALES, Chairman.

ALEX. J. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.

Wilmington, (Del.) January 31.

Powder Mill Explosion.—An explosion took place at 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, at *Eden Park powder mills*, situated on the south side of Christiansa creek, about a mile from this borough. The shock was sensibly felt in town, and as the works are in view, the cause was quickly ascertained: citizens and the several fire companies with their engines and hose, hastened to the scene of distress with an alacrity for which too much praise cannot be conferred upon them.

The bright silvery cloud which arose in awful grandeur from the ruins, recalled to the minds of our citizens former accidents of a similar nature, and told them to prepare to behold a scene of horror and distress, to hear of fatherless children and widows, and the bereaved, upon whom the morning sun shone in their happiness, and to whom it was to set in all the dreariness of their desolation. The prospect was indeed heart-sickening. Six lifeless bodies of the workmen presented themselves to view in the fields adjacent to the works, whether they had been carried by the force of the explosion. Seven were badly hurt.

Hops are entertained of the recovery of some of them. Two horses were killed. We are happy to state that the proprietor, Mr. Garesche, and his family, escaped unhurt. We have not ascertained the amount of his loss.—The fire began in the pressing mill. The building which contained the greater part of the powder did not explode, or the destruction would have been much more extensive.

We understand there were twenty-two men working in the mill at the time, of whom seven are dead, six badly wounded, and some slightly. It is stated to have been occasioned by the breaking of a bolt in the pressing room, which was noticed by one of the workmen, but not in time to give the alarm to those in the pounding mill.

Extract from the Minutes of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the year 1822.

Bishops and superintendents—Wm. McKendree, Enoch George, and Robt. R. Roberts. Travelling preachers, 1006 Preachers admitted on trial this year, 185 " remaining on trial, 124 " admitted into full connexion, 92 " located this year, 87 Supernumerary preachers, 24 Superannuated ditto, 71

MEMBERS IN SOCIETY.

	Whites.	Colored.	Total.
Ohio Conference,	34,336	205	34,541
Kentucky do.	30,816	2,839	23,723
Missouri do.	9,161	288	9,449
Tennessee do.	15,823	1,810	17,633
Mississippi do.	3,581	1,020	5,551
South Carolina do.	21,390	12,906	34,795
Virginia do.	19,329	6,645	25,945
Baltimore do.	28,265	9,616	37,881
Philadelphia do.	26,500	8,270	34,771
New-York do.	22,357	442	25,909
New-England do.	19,807	217	20,024
Genessee do.	27,182	119	27,301
Total,	283,045	44,377	297,623
Ditto last year,			281,140
Increase in one year,			16,467

The real Harvey Birch.—We observe in the report of proceedings in the house of representatives of Massachusetts, that a resolve was passed, on Monday last, allowing a sum of money to David Gray, for revolutionary services. The reporter remarks that, “by the documents produced to the house, it appeared that David Gray was the real Harvey Birch, who makes so considerable a figure in Mr. Cooper’s novel of the Spy. He was born at Lenox, in this state, entered the revolutionary army as a volunteer under col. Ethan Allen—and after various services for several years, was employed by general Washington as a Spy. When it was generally supposed that he had deserved, and he now stands marked on the archives of this state as a deserter.”

N. F. Statesman.

Steam Vessel.—A letter from London, of the 22d inst. states, that a new steam vessel, intended for Calcutta, was fitting out on the river Thames, which excited great curiosity. “Her engine and boiler occupy only one fifth part of the usual place—her furnace, consuming its own smoke, will perform with one bushel what formerly took one chaldron of coal; her boiler is constructed so to return its own steam, without one particle escaping, so that once filled it is enough for the voyage, which it is calculated she will perform in 35 or 40 days. The invention is American—PERKINS is the man, who does honor to his country.—In two months this will sail (or go) for Calcutta.”—N. Y. Mech. Guz.

Washington, Ky. Jan. 22.

At Frankfort, on the 15th and 16th inst. the president and directors of the Bank of Kentucky destroyed, by burning, one million three hundred and ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-four dollars, of the notes of said bank and branches.

Important Invention.—It is stated in an English paper that a Mr. Cook, of Birmingham, has discovered a method of rendering all sorts of cotton, linen, muslins, &c. (as well as timber itself) incombustible by immersing them in a solution of pure vegetable alkali. The solution is perfectly clear and without any smell, and window curtains and bed hangings are thus rendered perfectly secure from any accident from fire.

The Salem, Mass. Gazette mentions the intended publication of a journal kept by Dr. JAMES THACHER, during seven years of the revolutionary war, embracing notices and biographical sketches of several revolutionary heroes who had been before hardly noticed, and recounting many interesting anecdotes and events which occurred under the author’s observation.

Extraordinary fact.—A remarkable and interesting medical case has occurred within the last few days, in the presence of Mr. Bennett of this city. Mursal Lowe a poor woman, residing nearly opposite Sancy-lane in Boughton, brought forth a female child on the 25th August last, being then in the seventh month of her pregnancy; and on Saturday last, another female infant of full growth and healthy appearance. Both children, together with the mother, are doing well. Chris. Chron.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, February 19.

The board for internal improvements adjourned on Thursday evening the 6th inst. to meet again in Raleigh on the 4th Monday in April next.

Mr. Fulton, our civil engineer, in addition to the attention which he is directed to pay to the works about to be carried on at the flats below Wilmington, and to the improvements making by the several navigation companies, was instructed by the board to cause surveys to be made of the principal tracts of swamp and marshlands within this state; to ascertain the quantity and quality of each tract; the most practicable mode of draining it, and the expense of the work; and for the sake of expedition, he is authorized to employ such number of surveyors and chain-carriers as he may think necessary.

Mr. Fulton is also instructed to survey and mark the line of a road from Wikesborough to Salem, on the best and most convenient ground; to survey the road from Salem to Fayetteville, and ascertain whether the distance cannot be shortened by altering the present road; and that he report such alterations as, in his opinion, are necessary to shorten and improve said road.

The engineer is also directed to cause the line of the road and canal to be run from the Roanoke river, at or near Plymouth, to the waters of Pungo river, in Hyde county, through the Dismal Swamp, and to report as well on the practicability and utility of the road without the canal, as upon the road and canal together. He is also instructed to cause a survey to be made of the channel leading from Currituck inlet, through the narrows, to the Albemarle Sound, and report to the board on the practicability and utility of improving this navigation. Register.

The legislature of the state of Georgia, believing that “it does not comport with justice or expediency to deprive innocent and helpless women and children of the means of subsistence,” have passed an act exempting from levies and sale on account of debts contracted after the first day of March next, the following articles, viz: “Two beds and bedding, common bedsteads, a spinning wheel and two pair of cards, a loom, and cow and calf, common tools of his trade, and ordinary cooking utensils, and ten dollars worth of provisions;” and vesting the property of the same in the inferior court, to be appropriated to the benefit and use of said family so long as the defendant shall remain insolvent.

An ordinance has been passed by the City council of Savannah prohibiting the smoking of segars and pipes in the streets of the city, under the penalty of two dollars for each offence by a white person, and one dollar if committed by a negro, or in default of payment by the latter a punishment not exceeding thirty-nine lashes.

From the National Intelligencer.

By a letter received here from an officer at fort St. Anthony, Upper Mississippi, we learn that the Indians at the “Upper St. Peters” are showing great symptoms of a hostile disposition towards the Americans—that they intended to effect a council with the officers, and then to rush upon and massacre them. An interpreter of Mr. Robinson, an Indian trader, has been wounded. The letter says, “The Indian first shot at an oar, and, upon being asked why he had done so, replied, because it was a good mark—he was told to shoot at something else, and replied he would. He then took a position to get Robinson and his men in a range, and fired; the shot passed within an inch or two of Mr. Robinson’s head, and through the interpreter’s body.”

A letter has been received in Baltimore, via Newbern, N. C. from the captain of the schooner Fourth of July, dated Lagaira, 26th Dec. 1822, in which it is stated there had been a severe gale at that place, by which fifteen sail of vessels were lost, and sixty lives. Among them is mentioned the schooner Dauntless, of this port, and two of her crew. It is further stated, that the United States’ frigate Congress was the only vessel that rode out the gale.

A most disastrous gale of wind occurred at Curraoia on the 21st December, in which every vessel in port, except the U. S. frigate Congress, then lying there, went ashore and was lost. It is supposed an hundred souls perished. The Congress, during the gale, parted her chain cable and her best bower. All the officers were several times stripped, and ready to jump overboard as soon as she struck; she, however, drifted into seven fathoms water, and rode out the gale in safety. Nat. Intel.

Gov. Wolcott of Connecticut, has appointed the 28th day of March next, to be observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer throughout that state.

We are authorized to state, and we do it with the utmost satisfaction, that the Roanoke Canal is completed to the basin at Rock Landing, and there now remains no obstacle to the transportation of produce from above the falls of Roanoke to this place. In a word, that this work, which has been so long a subject of solicitude, anxiety, and interest, is complete.

Commodore Porter arrived at Norfolk on Friday, and hoisted his broad pendant on Sunday last on board the United States ship Peacock, lying off Town Point; when a national salute was fired from that ship.

We understand, says the Norfolk Herald, that orders have been received to fit out the John Adams immediately for sea.

Cuba.—That the opinions expressed relative to the desire of the British government to possess this Island, are not without foundation, is apparent from the force of the squadron now ordered for that service.

The size of the vessels employed, disproves the idea of their being merely intended to war with the pirates.

The result, indeed, has been anticipated in England, and in one of our last London papers, it is stated, that “at this time Cuba is expected to be in the possession of Great Britain.”

[Charleston Courier.]

THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED copies of the *Pioneers* (written by the author of the *Spy*) have been sold in New-York in half a day.—This fact speaks volumes.—American literature follows the route of the American navy—it is asserted and patronized by Americans.—We begin to be proud of our own productions—in a little time American manufactures will follow in the wake, “*ale jubeant.*” Balt. Chron.

Boston, Jan. 27.

Howell Trask, who broke jail on Tuesday night, was discovered at nine o’clock, on Saturday night, in the barn of the hon. Asa Gore, in Waltham, by Mr. Isaac Farwell, and, with the assistance of another person, was taken and brought back to jail in the same night. He had on the iron collar and fetters, the latter being cut apart.

DIED.

In this county, on the 6th inst. Mrs. ANN ARMSTRONG, widow of John Armstrong, deceased, aged about 84 years.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Died, on his way to the western country, on the 16th ult. thirty three miles beyond Knoxville, Tennessee, FRANCIS CHILDS, esq. formerly of this county; in the 31st year of his age—a man greatly esteemed by all who knew him. He left behind him a numerous connection.

In Raleigh, on the 13th inst. after a lingering indisposition, Mr. B. DELOACH, grocer.

At the residence of her son, Mr. Thos. Alston, of Wake county, on the 8th inst. Mrs. MARTHA ALSTON, of Warren county, relict of the late col. William Alston, in the 66th year of her age.

At Chapel Hill, on the 1st inst. Mr. JAMES HOGG, aged 59 years.

At Fayetteville, on the 1st inst. Mr. WILLIAM WARREN, merchant of that place, at an advanced age.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o’clock.	12 o’clock.	3 o’clock.
February 12	41	49	52
13	42	53	52
14	35	38	40
15	23	31	32
16	14	22	25
17	22	35	40
18	36	46	50

The Tenth and Last day’s Drawing of the

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

WILL take place on the third day of March next; before which time an official list of the ninth day’s drawing will be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

The Managers.
February 18th, 1823.

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE of hand for six dollars, drawn by William Cumming in favour of Samuel Craig of Polly, and signed over by said Craig to William N. Pratt & Co.; which note became due the 22d of December, 1818. All persons are therefore hereby forewarned trading for the same. The note was given into my hands for collection, and it probably may be in the possession of some justice in Hillsborough; should this be the case, it is requested that it may be returned to the subscriber.

Joseph Allison.
Feb. 13.

THE subscriber having established himself in the town of Hillsborough, opposite the Union Hotel, intends carrying on the

Chair and Gig Making Business.

All articles in his line will be made in the best manner and warranted, and sold on the most liberal terms, for cash or country produce.

David Murden.
January 21.

INFANCY AND MATURE AGE.

AN APOLOGUE.

"*Man has his children of a longer growth.*"

Twas eight o'clock, and near the fire
My ruddy little boy was seated,
And with the title of a sire
My ears expected to be greeted.
But vain the thought; by sleep oppress'd,
No father there the child describ'd;
His head reclined upon his breast;
Or nodding, roll'd from side to side.

"Let this young rogue be sent to bed!"—
More I had not time to say,
When the poor urchin raised his head
To beg that he might longer stay.
Refused; towards rest his steps he bent,
With tearful eye and aching heart;
But claim'd his playthings, ere he went,
And took up stairs his horse and cart.

For new delay, though oft denied,
He pleaded—wildly craved the boon:
Though past his usual hour, he cried
At being sent away so soon.
If stern to him, his grief I shared,
(Unmoved who hears his offspring weep!)
Of nothing him I half despair'd;
When all his eyes were lost in sleep.

Alas, poor infant! I exclaim'd,
Thy father blushes now to scan,
In all which he so lately blamed,
The follies and the fears of man.
The vain regret, the anguish brief,
Which thou hast known, sent up to bed,
Portrays of man the idle grief,
When doom'd to slumber with the dead.

And more I thought, when up the stairs
With "longing ling'ring looks" he crept;
To mark of man the childish cares,
His play things carefully he kept.
Thus mortals on life's latter stage,
When nature claims their forfeit breath,
Still grasp at wealth, in pain and age,
And cling to golden toys in death.

'Tis morn; and see my smiling boy
Awakes to hail returning light,
To fearless laughter, boundless joy,
Forgot the cares of yesterday!

Thus shall not man forget his ills,
Survive of age and death the gloom;
Smile at the cares he knew below;
And renovated burst the tomb!

O, my Creator! what thy will
Shall stretch his frame on earth's cold bed,
Let that bless'd hope sustain me still,
Till thought, sense, memory—all are fled;
And grateful for what thou may'st give,
Near shall dim my fading eye,
'Twas thy pleasure I should live—
That 'tis thy mandate I should die.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

FEBRUARY.

You have such a February face,
So full of frost, of storm, of cloudiness.

SHAKESPEARE

Such a gloom
Suits well the thoughtful, or unthinking mind,
The mind contemplative, with a new theme

COWPER

The second month of the year, is a more quiet, and perhaps, all things considered, a more comfortable month than its predecessor. The hurry and bustle incident to the commencement of a new year, and to many a new era, is but for a short time, and every one relapses either into his former manner of living, or begins to be accustomed to that new employment he has just commenced. He can now judge with tolerable accuracy of the success of his undertaking, whether it will equal, or fall short of the expectations with which he commenced it. If it has been favorable it gives a zest to his labor, and awakens new energy; if his hopes have not been realized, disappointment will damp his enjoyment, and enervate his exertions. He thus affords a lesson, to which too much attention cannot be paid.—Let us enter upon all the speculations of life, without too high hopes of success, but with the indulgence of moderate expectations. This will prevent the unpleasant feelings which will ensue if he should be unfortunate, and enable us to bear our disappointment without much emotion; for in proportion to the hopes first indulged, will be the pleasure or pain consequent to the nature of this event. If on the other hand, we err in cherishing expectations too sanguine, there is danger lest on that account we relax our exertions, and by this very means frustrate those effects, which by a diligent attention to business would naturally result. Another useful admonition inculcated is, that sudden prosperity should not so elate us, as to induce us to leave immediately our former mode of living, and aspire to a new and more elevated circle, requiring a more showy and expensive equipage. Such a course if unauthorized by the actual state of our property, and only undertaken from our calculations of future success, is a dangerous and often ruinous experiment. Be not

impatient to acquire a splendor which can dazzle but for a moment, and then be succeeded by a cold, distressing and irretrievable misfortune, more intolerable from the gaudy and elegance which you had just quitted.

February, according to one author, is so called from the word *Februus*, to purify; because in this month were performed the ceremonies of purification and sacrifices for the ghosts of the dead. L'Empriere says "The *Februa*, sacrifices which the Romans offered to the Gods *Manes*, were called *Februa*, whence the name of the month February, during which the oblations were made." It was the last month in the Hebrew and Roman years, and was known to the former by the names of *Shebta*, and *Adar* or *Yeadar*.—*Adar* (corresponding to the last part of February and first part of March) being strictly the twelfth month.

February is a blustering month, and makes the sacred delights of home and family more apparent to those who can listen to and not fear, the howling tempest without; for tempestuous weather is always pleasant when it is heard and not felt.

Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,
And while the bubbling and loud hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups
That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each,
So let us welcome peaceful evening in.

And I might ask, in the words of the same Poet,

Is winter hideous in a garb like this?

The domestic fire-side then seems more cheerful—all without is dreariness, and cold,—within every thing comfortable and delightful.—The pleasant feelings inspired on this account, vent themselves in interesting and lively conversation, there is naught to stop "the genial current of the soul" in its flow, but it rolls along and diffuses itself throughout the whole. To the contemplative mind it affords a contrast which cannot but tend to increase his comfort, whilst to the benevolent engaged in sober meditation on the destitute state of others, it causes emotions of gratitude mingled with noble pity for those who

Sore pierc'd by wintry winds,
Shrink into the sordid hut
Of cheerless poverty.

The 9th of February is memorable on account of the death of King Henry, a notable era in English history, as being the origin of vast consequences. The marriage of Queen Mary, with Lord Darnley, cousin to herself as well as to Elizabeth, excited the displeasure of the latter, who was the cause of the numerous machinations put in force against her. According to a preconcerted plot Darnley was blown up in his house, and to compass the destruction of the unfortunate Mary, the rumor was circulated, that she had been accessory to his death, and her marriage with Bothwell, who had been stigmatized as one of the murderers of her husband, seemed to afford some confirmation. She was accordingly imprisoned, forced to abdicate her regency, and deserted by Bothwell who fled the country; after experiencing the most unjust, and cruel treatment from Elizabeth and her accessories, a mock trial decided her fate, and she was beheaded in the nineteenth year of her captivity.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Feb. 9, 1567—King Henry Darnley murdered.
10, 1763—Peace between Great Britain, France and Spain, at Paris.
13, 1790—Monasteries suppressed in France.
22, 1732—George Washington born.
26, 1798—Papal government put down by the French. The pope quits Rome.
27, 1776—Tories defeated in North-Carolina.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Feb. 10, 1823—Eclipse of the Sun, four minutes after ten, invisible.
12. —Ash Wednesday. X.
February 1, 1823.

From the London Museum.

The relative advantages of beauty and accomplishments.

These are the qualities which in civilized countries, lift women from the subordinate ranks of life, to share the splendour of their lovers, give them an ideal empire over the feelings and opinions of the multitude, exalt the triumphs and enjoyments of their youth, and in proportion as their tempers incline towards thankfulness or repining, soothe or aggravate the decline of years, which when once "the purple light of love" has ceased to gleam, rapidly bring on that period, when no woman can fascinate and no man will flatter.

The old age of a beauty has been to many moralists a theme of pity; and much argument has been expended to prove to women, that beauty is a frail and frivolous advantage—

that the mind should be the proper object of self estimation, and that homage attracted by mere personal charms, is neither to be sought, prized nor regretted by a sensible woman.

All this the fair aspirant for admiration readily admits to be very just and very true, as a general position; but when she looks abroad into the world, she must inevitably see how little what is termed good sense, that is, the perception of what is reasonable and just, has to do with the regulations of the feelings and affections—and feelings and affections make up all the happiness or misery of women.

Men who will talk and act very sensible on commerce, art, or political economy, when they unbend in female society, (by the way, if they have led secluded lives, they often mistake the mark, and stoop too low to meet the level of female apprehension) are generally duped by such petty contrivances of female vanity and cunning, as are grossly apparent to women of a lofty mind. Nonsense and even ill-natured nonsense when uttered by rosy lips, while a gracefully turned head adorned with glossy ringlets inclines in real or affected bashfulness, will generally draw away the attentive ear from good sense, spoken by a lady little gifted with charms of person or manner. A candid judge of human nature would not, therefore, pronounce a girl to be quite a fool were she to exclaim "I do not want to be sensible, I want to be happy."

Now happiness is almost always a reflected quality. Women especially, are happy in proportion to the interest they excite in others, therefore since all persons have eyes and hearts for beauty, and very few possess a delicate preception of the graces of a highly cultivated mind, or know how to appreciate excellence in the various branches of that elaborate system of modern female education, which tends to make a lady a walking, and alas! too often a talking encyclopedia, we earnestly recommend to our fair friends, assiduously to try to be as handsome as they can.

Let not, however, those female readers, who honor our pages with their perusal, imagine that we address ourselves with any exclusive recommendation to fine forms, clear complexions, or even to the first bloom of youth, and condemn to despair the short, the brown, the clumsy, or even the mature in years; when we commend beauty, we speak not as artists, of delicate coloring and accurate proportion; we mean to imply the quality of being pleasing to the eyes of men—a primitive and homely phrase, which perhaps, comprises much of the destiny and desire of women. To beauty of the highest order, when thus considered, benevolence and friendliness of heart are indispensable—a cold abstracted look when a tale of sorrow is related, or a dull unobservance when a generous sentiment is uttered, will do worse than "point the nose, or thin the lip."—The affection of sympathy is many degrees worse; and with Benedict, the keen observer will declare, "Were she otherwise, she were unhandsome; as she is, I like her not."

A general though superficial acquaintance with such subjects as well educated men and women talk about in mixed society, is absolutely necessary. A practised eye will easily distinguish the silence of modest attention from the mute weariness of ignorance:—the most incessant talker, if he be not quite a fool, desires to be listened to as well as heard, and a "yes" or a "no" may be placed and accented so as to show intelligence or betray stupidity. Grace in action and deportment is so essential that it may almost be said to make all that is beautiful in beauty. We do not mean, that a lady should, in dancing, walking, or sitting, display attitudes worthy of a painter's model; in walking, we however recommend something between the listless saunter of a she dandy, and the bustling gait of a notable body, who perhaps saves three minutes out of four-and-twenty hours, by doing every thing throughout the day with a jerk and a toss. Dancing, unless it be done quietly and gracefully, without the fatal results of a shining face, and red neck and arms, it is far better to forbear altogether; it being a very superfluous quality in a gentlewoman; whereas to please by all honest means is her proper calling and occupation. A high degree of positive grace is very rare, especially in northern climates, where the form is degraded and spoiled by ligatures, and by cold; but every woman may attain to negative grace, by avoiding awkward and unmeaning

habits. The incessant twirling of a reticule, the assiduous pulling of the fingers of a glove, opening and shutting of a book, swinging a bell rope, &c. betray either impatience and weariness of the conversation, disrespect of the speakers, or want of ease and self-possession by no means inseparably connected with modesty and humility, those persons who are most awkward and shy among their superiors in rank or information, being generally most overbearing and peremptory with their equals or inferiors. We are almost ashamed in the 19th century, to say any thing concerning personal neatness, but cannot forbear hinting, that clean gloves and neat shoes are the captivating powers of a lady much more certainly than pearl ear rings or gold chains—that clean muslin is more bewitching than dirty blond lace—and that a pocket handkerchief should be like a basilisk, a thing heard of, but never seen; we mean, in the capacity in which our cold catching rheum-exciting climate calls it into action.

We really are so well aware of the inherent loveliness of women, that we cannot believe that a lady who is very good natured, very intelligent, (or desirous of being so, which comes to the same thing, women not being called on to preach and teach) very affectionate, very neat and very clean, can help being very pretty; that is, according to our acceptance of the word, a very pleasing and desirable object in the eyes of men of sense and feeling.—How far what are termed accomplishments will add to her chance for being loved and admired, or will tend to enable her to do without love and admiration, we shall endeavor to make the subject of a candid inquiry on our next occasion of whispering to the public ear "still small" truths through the medium of this paper.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

The following passage is extracted from a speech of Judge STORRY, in the late convention of Massachusetts.

"In our country, the highest man is not above the people; the humblest is not below the people. If the rich may be said to have additional protection, they have not additional power. Nor does wealth here form a permanent distinction of families. Those who are wealthy to-day pass to the tomb, and their children divide their estates. Property thus is divided quite as fast as it accumulates. No family can, without its own exertions, stand erect for a long time, under our statute of descents and distributions, the only true and legitimate agrarian law. It silently and quietly dissolves the mass heaped up by the toil and diligence of a long life of enterprise and industry. Property is continually changing like the waves of the sea. One wave rises, and is soon swallowed up in the vast abyss and seen no more. Another arises, and having reached its destined limits, falls gently away, and is succeeded by yet another, which, in its turn, breaks and dies away silent on the shore. The richest man among us, may be brought down to the humblest level; and the child, with scarcely clothes to cover his nakedness, may rise to the highest office in our government; and the poor man, while he rocks his infant on his knees, may justly indulge the consolation, that if he possesses talents and virtue there is no office beyond the reach of his honorable ambition.

ANECDOTE FOR THE LADIES.

The Rev. Rowland Hill, of London, was a preacher remarkable for applying himself in a particular and pointed manner to his congregation. Speaking on the sin attendant upon dress, and conforming to all the fooleries of the day, he observed, "I am well aware many of you are ready to say—Mr. Hill, look at home, look at your wife! It is true, look at her, there she is." And then applying himself personally to her in presence of the congregation, said "you know I have often pointed out to you the sin and folly of pursuing extravagance when you could relieve so many of your fellow creatures, in place of wasting your money in this way." Among other anecdotes related of this eccentric preacher, it is said that on one occasion, perceiving Mrs. Hill asleep in meeting, and a person who sat next to her also asleep, he addressed himself to another individual—"Friend, friend, give your neighbor a pinch; he snores so loud that he will awake Mrs. Hill." One evening a milliner's apprentice brought home a band box, and by the inadvertence of a new servant, was shown into the room where Mr. Hill was sitting. Curiosity in-

duced him to open the box and look at its contents. He recollected it however, without a single remark; and when Mrs. Hill soon afterwards asked him for five pounds to buy a chest of drawers, gave it to her at once. On the Sunday following, as soon as he had ascended the pulpit, he kept a good look out for his wife. She presently made her appearance, trying to force her way through the crowd which always blocked up the aisles of the meeting house, on which her vigilant husband cried out—"Make way, good people, make way for Mrs. Hill; she is coming with a chest of drawers on her head."

The lady of the fifth earl of Bedford, and the mother of the celebrated lord Russell, was remarkable for purity of conduct and delicacy of sentiment; she was the daughter of Robert Carr, earl of Somerset, by the dissolute countess of Essex. The guilt of her parents, and the murder of Sir Thomas Goerbury, had been concealed from her; and all she knew was their conjugal separation. She came one day into her lord's study, when the earl was suddenly called away, and left her alone. Her eye was caught by a folio, which was lettered "Treatise of the earl and countess of Somerset." She took it down and turning over the leaves, was so struck by the guilt and conviction of her parents, that she fell back, and was found dead, with the book lying before her.

CURSING ACCORDING TO LAW.

Some years since when a scarcity of grain prevailed in Connecticut, a poor man by the name of Crocker went to a rich farmer whom he knew to possess a surplus of Indian corn, and tendered him the highest price for a bushel of it; but the farmer refused to sell, pretending that he had none to spare, whereas it was evidently false; and that he only hoarded it up for the present, as some now do, in order to starve buyers into the necessity of giving them the extortionate price they wish to take. Upon this Crocker gave him his full character, in which it seems, he did not take the name of God in vain. However the farmer immediately arraigned him for abuse, before one Justice Hyde, and when our pauper was called to answer to the charge, and make his defence, instead of attorney and law-books, he produced only a Bible, and read a passage which says "Cursed is the man that withholdeth corn from the poor, yea, and the people shall curse him." Here he argued that he had done no more than what God authorised, and expressly commanded; and turning to the old Grisput who had prosecuted him, said, "You see, God curses you! and I curse you! Do you curse him too? Esq. Hyde, for one of your curses is worth two of mine!"

A Scotchman and an Irishman falling in company as they were travelling, continued together about two days journey. The former being quite bald headed, the latter frequently diverted himself by jeering him on that account. They put up together at a tavern for the night, near the place where they had to part, and whilst the Irishman was asleep, the Scotchman got a razor and shaved the hair all off the upper part of his head, and then called for his horse, and started on his journey. The Irishman had previously requested the land-lord to waken him betimes; and this being done, he was about to adjust his cravat before a large looking glass; when discovering his bald head, he exclaimed—"By the powers! I told you to waken me, but instead of that, you was after calling up the Scotchman. I'm never to be cheated in this way, faith."—So saying he went to bed again!

PRIDE.

Diogenes being at Olympia, saw at that celebrated festival some young men of Rhodes, arrayed most magnificently. Smiling, he exclaimed—"This is Pride." Afterwards meeting some Lacedaemonians in a mean and sordid dress, he said, "and this also is Pride."

The French having sent gen. Vial as their envoy to Malta—to counteract him, or in other words, to stop him up, Mr. Canning proposed that England should send the earl of Cork. This would be something like the retaliation of Frederick of Prussia; the French government having sent him an ambassador without an arm, he next day despatched one to Versailles with a wooden leg!